THE PARIS REVOLT

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Proclamations by the Insurgent National Guards.

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Parisians Convoked for the Communal Elections.

Counterblast from the Regular Authorities.

The Red Flag Flying Over the Hotel de Ville.

Details of the Murders of Lecomte and Thomas.

The Insurgents in Complete Possession of Paris.

Changy Arrested and Under Sentence of Death.

Forty Thousand Regulars Concentrated at Versailles.

the Capital.

Barricades Erected in Every Part of

Probable Removal of the Government to Tours.

Refusal of the Germans to Interfere.

The Spread of the Revolution to Lyons. Marseilles and Bordeaux Feared.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 20, 1871. I have received the following despatch from the New York HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated at ten o'clock last night. Your correspondent telegraphs:-

PARIS IN REVOLUTION.

Paris is once more in revolution. For days past it has been evident that trouble was brewing between the government and the Montmartre insurgents, and vesterday the crisis came. You have already been informed of the success of the National Guards. At first the gov. ernment was successful, as no opposition was poffered to the troops; but when the National Guard appeared on the scene everything went against the authorities.

The most deplorable lack of fidelity was manifested by the troops. At the appeal of the mob the regulars threw down their arms and fraternized with the insurgents. The Eighty-eighth and 126th regiments of the line were the first to abandon their officers and | tions. Join the revolters.

THE ASSASSINATIONS.

Generals Clement-Thomas and Le Comte were captured. They were hurried before a Belf-constituted tribunal, tried for, and found guilty of, treason against the republic, and sentenced to be shot. Immediately after they were led away and executed. General Chanzy, who had taken no part against the Insurgents, was made prisoner on arriving in Paris, was tried by court martial and is now under sentence of death.

PILLAGE THREATENED-BARRICADES GOING UP. At the present hour mob law is triumphant In Paris, and the city is threatened with pillage. The insurgents are throwing up barricades in every direction, and all law abiding citizens are trembling with fear of what the morrow will bring forth.

VERSAILLES THREATENED.

It is stated at this writing (ten o'clock Sunday night) and generally believed, that a large force of the insurgents has left Paris and is on the march for Versailles. The object is to overawe the French National Assembly which holds its first sitting in Versailles tomorrow. General Daval (?) is the leader of

FLED TO VERSAULES

The government of M. Thiers has fled from Paris and gone to Versailles. The capital has been completely evacuated by the authorities and is in full possession of the insurgent National Guards.

Proclamations by the Insurgents-Denuncia tions of the Government-The Communal Elections Ordered-Counterblast From the Regular Authorities-The Red Flag-Lecante's and Thomas' Marders-The Insurgents in Possession of Paris-Chanzy Arrested-Barriendes.

Lospon March 20, 1871. I am enabled to report the following for the Information of the New York HERALD :-INSURGENT PROCLAMATION-THE COMMUNAL

The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first one issued says the French people awaited calmiv until an attempt was

ELECTIONS OFFERED.

made to touch the life of the republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of the liberties of the republic-the only government that can close the era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for communal elections. The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guards and dated at the Hotel de

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION-THE INSURGENTS' MISSION FULFILLED.

The second proclamation is as follows :-TO THE PEOPLE OF PARIS:-

You have entrusted us with the desence of the rights of Paris. We have driven out the government which betrayed us. Our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you. Prepare for the communal elections. Give us as our only recompense the establishment of a real republic.

The same signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

COUNTERBLAST AND WARNING FROM THE GOV-ERNMENT.

The official journal contains the following :- "A proclamation from a committee assuming the name of the Central Committee, has been distributed throughout Paris. The men of the barricades have taken possession of the Ministry of Justice and assassinated Generals Clement-Thomas and Lecomte. Who are the members of the committee is unknown. as is also what they deliver Paris from. The crimes committed by them remove all excuse for support by their followers. Let all who have regard for the honor and interest of France separate from them and rally around the republic and the assembly."

Signed by the Ministers at present in Paris. THE RED FLAG.

The Hotel de Ville is surmounted by the red flag and barricaded, but circulation is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is report ed.

THE MURDERS OF LECOMTE AND THOMAS.

The London Times' special despatch from Paris says respectable Parisians are stupefied. General Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the heights of Montmartre. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The latter's last word was "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. M. Thiers is firm, but full of grief. General Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

THE FIGHT OF SATURDAY. The London Telegraph's special says :-'On Saturday the gendarmes fired upon the Nationals. The latter returned the fire, and several of the gendarmes were wounded. General Vinov has been mobbed."

ANARCHY. The mob is triumphant and virtually possess the city. Only wine shops are open. Drunkennesss is rampant. Even women are

CHANZY ARRESTED.

General Chanzy, upon his arrival in Paris, was arrested at the station by the Montmartrists, and it is said will be shot to-day. All persons of prominence are flying from Paris.

MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from Versailles says the official all the authorities of Paris and 40,000 good troops, under General Vinoy, are there. The departmental authorities have been instructed that they must obey only orders from Versailles, otherwise they will forfeit their posi-

THE ASS ASSINS MUST BE CHASTISED.

The official journal of Paris gives a narrative of events. It says the position at Montmartre was carried on Saturday, and the guns were about to be removed when the Nationals snatched the arms from the soldiers and the latter were surrounded and repulsed. The corpses of the generals were mutilated. Paris, says the journal, is indulgent, but it must rise and chastise the assassins, otherwise the whole people will be their accom-THE HEAD OF THE MURDERERS.

A despatch from Paris, dated at ten o'clock Sunday evening, reports that it is said that M. Assy, of the International Society, was president of the court which condemned Generals Lecomte and Thomas to death.

THE ARMED FORCE IN PARIS

The National Guards are now the only armed force in Paris. Most of the Nationals marching through the streets belong to the

THE BARRICADES

There are barricades in the Rue des Martyr, the Avenue Trudane, the Chaussee de Clignancourt, the Faubourg St. Denis, the Rue Rocheshouart and the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville, and the Faubourg St. Autoine. Elsewhere all is calm. The weather is splendid, and there is the usual Sunday promenading. No acts of pillage have occurred, but there is no traffic.

POINTS HELD BY THE INSURGENTS. The insurrectionists bold the Mayoralties,

the offices of the Ministers and telegraphs. The municipal elections are ordered for

THEIR DEMANDS.

The Parisian Movors and Deputies demand the removal of Generals D'Aurelles and Vinov and of the Prefect of Police, M. Valentin. M. Ferry was suggested as the latter's successor. and the government gave its consent to the changes. General Langlois, who succeeded General D'Aurelles de Palladines after the latter was taken prisoner, went to the Hotel de Ville, but the insurgents refused to recognize him. Several positions in Belleville and Montmartre have been fortified,

Buttes Chaumont were returned to the authoritles on Saturday, the National Guards of that section being unwilling to become insur-

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Government to Remove to Tours-The Germans Will Not Interfere-Probable Spread of the Revolution-Gendarmes Deserting-Insurgents Taking Up Positions-The Communal Elections-Rumors Affont-Reported Overtures from the Insurgents-Their Denial-"To Versailles."

LONDON, March 20-Evening. I have received additional advices from France and forward the same for publication in the New York HERALD :--

CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL TO TOURS.

One despatch states that the government of M. Thiers contemplates removal to Tours. THE GERMANS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

It is said, but on what authority cannot be learned, that the German authorities have declined to interfere with the revolution in Paris, alleging that it is a local and internal quarrel, and does not concern them. This is in keeping with the declaration of Count Bismarck, made some weeks ago, that it was not the intention of Germany to interfere in the slightest degree with the domestic affairs of

PROBABLE SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTION.

It is thought the revolutionary movement now in progress in Paris will extend to Marseilles and Lyons, and even to Bordeaux. THE GENDARMERIE DESERTING THE GOVERN-

A report from the French capital says the endarmerie collected from the provinces by General Vinoy have deserted and joined the

INSURGENTS TAKING UP POSITIONS. In Paris this morning the situation was inchanged. The National Guards, in obedience to the orders of the Central Republican Committee, bave taken up positions in various quarters of the city, meeting with no resist-

are passive and quiet. PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMMUNAL ELECTIONS.

ance. The majority of the National Guard

Preparations are making at the voting places throughout the city for the communal elections ordered by the Central Republican Committee. According to the apportionment made there is one representative to be chosen for every twenty thousand votes. The elections will be held on Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

THE PRESS CONDEMNING ASSASSINATION. The press condemn the assassination of the

Generals, recognizing only the authority of the Assembly, and declare the present situation unendurable. RUMORS AFLOAT.

Rumors of every description are in circulation. One says that the Nationals intend to march on Versailles; another that the Assembly will remove to Orleans, and that they are about to appoint General Faidherbe generalissimo and dictator.

PAPERS DESTROYED.

All the papers at the Prefecture of have been destroyed by the Nationals.

REPORTED OVERTURES FROM THE INSURGENTS The Gaulois reports that overtures have been made to the government by the Mont-

martre insurgents, and that Labiche, the Minister of the Interior, has been fully empowered to grant liberal, but legitimate con-DENIAL OF THE REPORTED OVERTURES.

The Etoile Belge has advices denving that negotiations have been opened with the insurgents in Paris, and representing that the rioters, flushed with their success, are in full possession of the city.

"A VERSAILLES!"

The windows of the Hotel de Ville are crowded with armed Nationals; chassepots are being distributed among the people, and the cry of the mob is "A Versailles!" The centre of the centre of the city, however, remains undisturbed.

FEELING IN THE PROVINCES

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Deep Excitement in Rouen-No Demonstrations-Government Precantions-Rumors

About the Germans.

LONDON, March 20, 1871. A telegram from Rouen has been received bere, which I forward for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD. The despatch

DEEP EXCITEMENT IN ROUEN.

The people here are deeply excited over the news from Paris, but no outward demonstration has been mad. The Mobiles are prohibited from crossing to the right bank of the

PUMORED INTENTION OF THE GREMANS. It is removed that the German forces will reoccupy their former posts if the disorder in Paris continues.

WASHBURNE'S MINISTER REPORT.

Despatch from Mr. Washburne-Confirmation of the News-Vinoy, Lecoute and Thomas Murdered-Flight of the Government-The Whole Diplomatic Corps Leaving Paris. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871. Secretary Fish has received the following despaten

LONDON, March 20, 1871. The following has just been received by messenger

from Mr. Washburne, Parts, for you:-"Parts, March 19, 1871. - The National Guards Committee is master

The cannons in the arrondissement des | of Paris. The Departments of the Interior and Jussurgents. Generals Vinoy, Thomas and Lecomte have been murdered by troops. Election for commune to-morrow. All the members of Thiers, government have gone to Versailles. I follow with the whole Diplomatic Corps. Received 2:20 P. M. MORAN.

Secretary Fish states, that from the tenor of the despatch he is convinced that the tel graphic news from Paris to-day is not over stated. The fact that Minister Washburne felt sate in Paris during the time of the war, and that in spite of the opposition from certain quarters he maintained his position in very heart of the city, now that he is compelled to leave, tells a story more significant than can be expressed in words. He has asked for credentials to the new government, and they will be forwarded

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Suspension of Financial Negotiations in London

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 20, 1871. menced here for the new French loan have been sus

THE NEWS FROM PARIS ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

TELESRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 20, 1871. On 'Change during the forenoon and early part of the afternoon to-day I was informed that "the Continental securities are flattened by the news from

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUB-LIC MODELLED ON THE ROCHEFORT PLAN.

Female Suffrage & Corner Stone-France to be Divided Into Communes-Criminals to be Accused and Tried by Plebischte-Socialism and Fraternity a Feature-Casts Broker Down-No Cession of Territory.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26, 1871. I had a long conversation yesterday with the leading republican editor here, of the advanced class, told me that the republic must endure, if it endured by blood; that Jules Favre and his confrere. were utterly lost, and that the Mobile characte (excessivement) of the French nation would superin duce such a reaction against peace measures as would astound the world. He was

NOT AT ALL PRIRNDLY EITHER TO THE UNITED STATES, OR TO GENERAL GRANT, as its President, but denounced both in strong terms. General Grant's friendly message in recognition of the German empire is denounced as unparatelled and inexcusable by the extreme sociatists who understand nothing that does not extend to fra-

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

as published here contains these points:—

First—The republique Française continues political, economical and social from the revolution of 1789, and which was unhappily interrupted by the war of the fereign invasion and since by the menarchical restoration. It confirms, proclaims and applies the principles of 1789; the rights of man, national rights, the only real rights, deriving from the human organization anterior and superior to all human right the human law, and it, recognizes all to be human in the right of material, intellectual and moral existence. It realizes by its political, economical and social institutions equality, liberty and fraterify—that is to say, justice, democracy and the sovereignty of the people.

Second—Unrestricted liberty, physical and mental, limited only by the liberty of other people.

Third—Equality of persons; no distinction of caste, laws, and no privileges of any kind whatever.

Fourth—Fraternity, considering all citizens as prothers, members of one family—the national (am.) as published here contains these points:-

caste, laws, and no privileges of any kind whatever. Fourth.—Fraternity, considering all cittzens as prothers, members of one lamily—the national family, the nation, true and patriotic.

Fifth.—Democracy is the power direct, autnority direct, government direct of the people. Nothing shall be done without direct consultation. The people govern themselves, exercise themselves—their powers administrative, legislative, judiciary. The people manifest the united will by suffrage—the pteofscite. Universal suffrage comprehends all cittzens, men and women, enjoying the right to vote. The vote shall be public.

Sixth.—Peace and war shall be voted upon by the people; national expenses, all the laws and the culpability of the linocent or the accused.

Secenth.—The government of the republic is public, and can only exist directly from the people. The Krence republic comprehends two political divisions—the

Sons—the

CORPORATION AND THE STATE.

The corporation decentralized governs itself—resolves all questions of local interest relating to each corporation. The people of each commune, men and women, determine legislation, administration, judicary, public expenditures of the commune, accusation and disposition of criminals and all matters between neighbor and neighbor. The people, after several days of discussion in the public coursels and public repulsions what we determine the property of the coursels and public repulsions. people, after several days of discussion in the payon journals and public reunions, shall vote directly on all questions and adopt or reject, by philosocie, the alleastions communates proposed. In affairs civil and the public proposed of the payon of t and commercial competent experts nounce on the process and judges the law—the State formed of the law—the state formed of all the federal communities, in the country entire, in nation governs lise resolves all questions of general interest, nation

The people of all the communes by vote of men and romen shall elect the national functionaries, deterwomenshall elect the national functionaries, determine the national expenses, peace and war, accusation and prevention of crime against the State and nation. The people, after several days of discussion in the journals and by public reunions, shall solve all questicas for the nation, in the same manner as detailed for each commune.

Eighth—The French federal republic abolishes centralization, but maintains political unity, national unity.

centralization, but maintains political unity, national unity. All federal communes shall have the same laws as the nation at large.

Nouth—The republic, indivisible, supports no ession of territory. with some omissions and amendments of the repub-

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY AND THE SLUMS OF PARIS.

licans a large. It appears in the organ of M. Gam

betta today, with every mark of approval, but with

Letter from a Brother of Delescluze-Spirited betence of the Republican Leaders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The name of my brother, "Delescinge," has often appeared in your despatches in company with those of Vicor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Bianc, Doriai and ouers, as "leaders of the mob," "men known enviate distinctions. You taunt them as socialists and ommunists, as a slur upon their character. though it is well known that these terms in France have ome to mean a union of the interests of labor and by no means a disruption of social and family ties, sich as the "Oneida Community" or the "T. L. harrisPhalanx" of American "socialists" present if there are "communists" such as these latter in France they have never attained influence enough to engie them to found wealthy and flourishing as tlements, and they have no champions among the

You have at moments spoken generously of the

reputic and its defenders, and presented in vigorreputic and its defenders, and presented in vigorous ad unmistakable language the real motive for the wirelenting hate and lear with which the monachs of Europe regard it. You have said that the inpublic was not only the nope of France, but of all-burepe, and you were right; but that republic will never come to France under the leadership of the Favres. Simons and Thiers; men who sat for yars in the French Chambers under an oath of fidility to Napole at III., while Hugo, Rollin and Delesiage suffered prison, exile and immense pecuniaryloss, rather than yield to orbes or compromise inth treason. Were it possible to a Frenchman b take an interest in any other thing at this momint than the calamities of his country, the position t the great daily press of the Empire City of momint than the calamities of his country, the posi-tion (the great daily press of the Empire City of the American republic on the war in France would the American republic on the war in France would be a curious study. To see, day after day, an almost uninterrupted stream of calumny, mis representation and foul abuse, varying only repreentation and foul abuse, varying only to become more virulent in its hateful expression heaps upon France, its history, character, habits custing and politics by the anyting, "owe a great debt of gratitude" to my un-bapy country, is, certainty, one of the anexplained phebmena of the times. One would naturally look to ite American press for sympathy toward a repub-lical struggle in France; but since the proclamation icalistruggle in France; but since the proclamation of the republic no argument has been spared to three discredit and discouragement on the efforts of the brave men who seek to deliver France from the detentitives who have accomplished ner rain androm a system which she has outgrown. The sligtest political mistake of these French republical has always been held up to censure and in order to prove their incapacity for liberty. But yourselves, here in America, without centaries of monarchical tradition like us, without a weathly and powerful class, who has all the prestige which rais and title so, without the dead weight which clerical infinitions and increased in the dead weight which clerical infinites and ignorance among the peasantry imposes on our political system, without all these hamper. ing, retarding and struggling against you, you have been exposed to long years of anarchy and political distanton, not only among parties, but States. The carlier periods of your existence as a republic, as well as these later ones, were full of menace, division and fierce political conflict. You have almost surmounted the evils born of your mistakes, but not without bitter internal dissensions, and a civil war the most terrible and destructive on record. During that conflict you were not spared by the monarchical press of Europe. You were the morarchical press of Europe. You were

but not without bitter internal dissensions, and a civil war the most terrible and destructive on record. During that conflict you were not spared by the monarchical press of Europe. You were delaged with abuse, ridicule and unmerited insult by the enemies of liberty. The Frenc's republicans—the men whom you now culiminate and condemn—were the most steadfast and uncempromising friends you had in all Europe. They did not betieve you untit for liberty because your mistakes had ended in bloodshed. Why not consider calmiy all the difficulties which republicanism has to encounter in France, and extend to its chiefs a little of that includes which republicatism has to encounter in France, and extend to its chiefs a little of that includence of which they proved themselves so liberal when the American Union was in peril? Why not, at least, give them simple justice?

The radical demands contain nothing violent or revolutionary. They are these:—Direct suffrage, education gratis and obligatory, nomination of a President of the republic by the Assembly, revocation of the power of the President in case of treason, requestion of salaries of political functionaries, abolition of salaries of political functionaries, abolition of the titles of nobles, free trade, and decentralization of the administrative power.

Where do you find "the guillotine," "wholesale division of property" and general political saturnalia in this programme?

You accuse them of inciting to violence. There may be some extravagant young spirits among them, but the chiefs of the radical party, the men who have the confidence of serious thinkers, are, pre-eminently, men of peaceful measures. But there is a time for war as well as for peace. It is true that, after vamiy entreating action on the part of the "moderates" at Paris during the sleep, the "reds," as you call them, maddened by the view of the tremendous ruin whinch they clearly saw approaching, sought to rouse these drowsy leaders, who—naving weeks of preparation at Paris before the enemy appeared, troops, and then made hierectual massacres small forces, only to finally re-enact the galling shame of Bazaine. Paris, which bore with une snatine of Bazanie. Paris, waite bore with unex amplied dignity and courage isolation, overwhelming sufferings and daily death, in order to avert dishonor was held for four leng weary months under this gloomy middew of inaction for the troops and terture for the citizens, and at last covered with humilia tion as the price of the stumendors assertions. among them—i. e., men having no sharply defined plan of action; men who, in emergencies, whether warriors, statesmen or merchants, sit down and wait for "circumstances" to work for them. These are the kind of men who have always betrayed French liberty. Yours, respectfully, HENRI DELESCLUZE.

NAPOLEON.

Journey from the Castle Prison to England-Prussian Guard of Honor - Arrival and Reception at Dover.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, March 20, 1871. In confirmation of previous reports ferwarded the HEBALD by cable relative to Napoleon's movenents I have to state to-day that his Majesty the ex-Emperor of France took his departure from the castle prison at Wilhelmshöhe on Sunday, March 19.

He was escorted to the railway station at Casse by a large guard of honor, composed of two comanies of the Eighty-third Prussian regiment.

Still later advices enable me to telegraph to New York that the ex-Emperor Napoleon arrived at Dover at one e'clock this afternoon. Immens crowds were in waiting at the landing stage, in cluding a large number of French refugees, who neered enthusiastically as the Emperor made his appearance on the dock.

LUXEMBOURG.

Citizen Feeling Towards the French.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, March 20, 1871. As if in exact contradiction to the reports which were received both from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Holland a few days since on the sub ect of the state of public feeling which existed in the Duchy towards France, the Luxemboury Avents says:-"The present unfriendliness of the French is exaggerated. They did not expel the Luxembourgers from Paris, but sent them home at their or

The French Consul also absolved the Luxembourg Council from all responsibility for the withdrawal of his exequatur.

ENGLAND.

Government Finance-Relief for the Sufferers in Paris.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 20, 1871. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Lowe gave notice that the Budget would be laid before the House immediately after the Easter holidays, and the financial condition of the nation submitted to

Treveligan moved the abolition of honorary colonelcies, which, he said, cost the country £300,000 a ear. The motion excited debate. The government, in view of its measure for the

reorganization of the army, was sustained in a deand for an adjournment of the debate by 93 ma-The House voted £53,000 for the relief of Paris and passed a resolution for the purchase of the late

Sir Robert Peel's portrait. Aristocratic Honor-Earthquake. LONDON, March 20, 1871. Sir Henry Bulwer has been elevated to the peer-

northern counties of England on Friday night.

age as Baron Dalling and Bulwer.

Fatal Collisto at Sea. The bark Cornwall has been sunk in a collision

with the steamer Himaleya and eleven person BRITISH INDIA.

The Agitation for a Reduction of Taxes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 20, 1871. I am enabled to report to the BERALD by cabi that a telegram which has reached this city, dated at Barackpore, India, says "there has been an excited debate in the Council over the question of the abolition of the income tax, which has evoked strong public feeling on the subject."

GREECE.

Royal Thanks to the United States Minister.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATHENS, March 20, 1871.

King George has addressed a note of thanks to the United States Minister, Mr. Tuckerman, for the elaborate report made by the latter upon the subject of brigandage.

GERMANY. Royal Reunion and Friendship

LONDON, March 20, 1871. The King of Saxony goes to Berlin on the 26th

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 21. 1859—A great part of Quito, Ecuador, and the lives of 5,000 of its inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake. Due d'Enghein shot, by order of Napoleou, at Vincennes, France.
1801—Battle of Alexandria, Egypt; the French defeated by the English.
1556—Archbishop Grammer burned for heresy at Smithfield, England.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

Parliamentary Discussion on the Subject of the Existing Relations - Caution of

the King's Ministers. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, March 20, 1871. The question of the definition of the exact status or the existing relations between the government of King Victor Emmanuel and that of the Holy See remains one of much auxiety to the Italian Cabin I have to report to the firmand by cable to-day that the discussion which has been progressing for some time past in the Italian legislative Chamber (Deputies) upon the subject of the Papal guarantees, was closed on Saturday, the 18th instant, and an

The Pope has repudiated the guarantees offered

him by the Italian government. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Mordine proposed an order of the day to the effect that the Papal guarantees "are not an object for in-

order of the day carried forbidding "interference

on the part of the government with religious wor-

Discussion of the proposition was refused by the King's Ministers in the Parhament.

RUSSO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Austrian Assertion Relative to the Treaty of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

VIENNA, March 20, 1871. I have to repeat to-day the fact that the Angerian government watches the diplomacy between Russia and North Germany with a sort of nervous att

One of the Vienna journals asserts to-day that although no treaty existed to that effect between Russia and Prussia, there was a distinct understanding that Prussia would support the Czar in his proposition for the abrogation of the clauses of the treaty of 1856 relative to the Black Sea."

JAMAICA.

Sailing of the Nantasket-Two of the Tennessee's Officers Under Arrest-Investigating Marine Disasters-Excitement Among the Inhabitants Because of the Arrest of American Seamen by Negro Police.

KINGSTON, March 20, 1871. The United States war steamer Nantasket has salled for St. Domingo via Port au Prince. Two of the officers of the Tennessee are on board under arrest.

from London to investigate the circumstances con nected with recent marine disasters. The examinations are conducted with great secrecy. The cases of the Eliza and Twinkling Star have been concluded, but others continue. Lieutenant Ainsworth reports that the explanations of the disasters have been There is much excitement among the people be

cause the constabulary received ten collars a head or the capture of twenty-seven drunken seamen belonging to the Tennessee. The effect of offering money to the negro police for the capture of white

CUBA.

Military Changes-Another Fight and a Few

More Rebels Wiped Out-Rumors of Fight-

ing and Landings and Their Contradiction. HAVANA, March 20, 1871. Caro has been relieved as Commanding General of the Central Department, and will return to Spain; Zea, his chief of staff, will be his successor.

The new Admiral, Nicolas Chicarra, arrived yes News has been received of an engagement at Ladichosa, in which thirteen insurgents were killed

and their intrenchments destroyed. There are rumors from Villa Clara that 500 insurgents had attacked Optenate, and that Quesada had

asserts that the romors are face.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Hoisatia will leave this port on fuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the

morning.

Single copies, to wrappers for mailing, six cents. Cook.—On Sunday, March 19, Joseph Cook, a native of Germany, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from No. 122 West Thirty-fifth street. The remains will be taken to the Lutheran

treet. The remains will be taken to the latteral emetery for interment. HEANEY.—On Monday, March 20, at her resi-lence, 411 East Ninth street, Mrs. ELIZA HEANEY, wife of Isaac Heaney, aged 31 years. Notice of luneral hereafter. [For other Deaths see Fifth Page.]

Our Brooklyn Patrons Will Serve Their own interests and convenience by leaving their favors for the HERALD at the Branch Office, (removed from 146 Pulton street to) No. 4 Court street, City Hall square, same building with Erie Railway office. This is our only authorized Brooklyn office, and advertisements are received at regular raises, without extra charge of any kind. Open from 8 A. M. till 5 F. M.

A .- The best place to buy your hats is of SPENCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corn

A Fine Stock of Spring Contings, Ventings and Trowserings at low prices. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant Tatlor, 666 Broadway, corner of Prince street. All Perfect Fitting Boots, Shoes, Guiters and SLIPPERS, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway. A .- Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, \$4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlands street. A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tas-use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-(Special) as Usual. Cloverine Supplants Benzine, possessing

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs, apperior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneya. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Hailroad depot, Varick street. Luxurious Flowing Hair.—Chemical Augly-sis has satisfied the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only vegetable sub-stance known to restore gray hair, stop its failing and in-crease its growth.

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DRY IMPERIAL. for sale by all first class dealers in wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent in the United State
NEW YORK, March 16, 1871.

"Shine Out, Fair Sun."—The senson has opened auspiciously, and its chief event, the introduction of KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's dats, has been affended with brilliant success. When you want a stylish and becoming Hat visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of COMPANY OF 751 BROADWAY .- First. They guarantee

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Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Hats.-Buy

Zoc (Life-Renewing), Elaion (Oil), Zoclaion afo-Renewing Ou, for blood and akin diseases; whoseases MORGAN & RISLEY, SI Warren arose.